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orders the stupendous and too thankless task which the author has undertaken. The employment of the American system of citation is notable.—C. R. B.

Das Pflanzenreich.⁹—Of this work parts 22 and 23 have lately appeared, including respectively the Primulaceae by PAX and KNUTH, and the Halorrhagaceae by SCHINDLER. The rate at which these monographs are appearing is remarkable, and shows something of the energy of the editor and his sagacity in the selection of his collaborators. The publisher's part, too, is admirably done.—C. R. B.

Eucalyptus.—MAIDEN's revision¹⁰ has now reached part 7, which includes *EE. regnans*, *vitellina*, *vitrea*, *dives*, *Andrewsi*, and *diversifolia*, and is illustrated by four plates.—C. R. B.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS.

Items of taxonomic interest.—ZAHLEBRÜCKNER lists (Beihefte Bot. Cent. 19²: 75-84. 1905) the lichens collected by Professor D. H. MEYER in the Ecuador highlands in 1903, describing six new species.—CARDOT (*idem* 85-148. *figs.* 39) enumerates 125 species of the mosses of Formosa, collected by Abbé FAURIE in 1903, bringing the total known species of this island to 130, of which 39 are new. *Herpetineuron* (C. Müll. as *Anomodon* §) is raised to generic rank.—ENGLER describes (Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 37: 95, 96. 1905) a new genus of Araceae, *Ulearum*, and in his tenth contribution to a knowledge of the Araceae, (*idem*) adds to the family nearly a hundred new species, chiefly from Central America, the subequatorial andine province, the Philippines, and East Indies.—DIETEL, in his sixth paper on Japanese Uredineae (*idem* 97-109) describes 16 new species, and in one on Japanese fungi (*idem* 156-160) ten others.—RADLKOEFER (*idem* 144-155) describes 8 new species of *Serjania* and 8 of *Paullinia* (Sapindaceae) from Peru, Brazil, Bolivia, and Columbia.—STEPHANI (Bull. Herb. Boiss. II. 5: 885-900, 917-946. 1905) in his *Species Hepaticarum* concludes the treatment of the genus *Plagiochila*, describing 26 new species, a number of them from equatorial America.—DOMIN (*idem* 947, 948) describes 2 new species of *Koeleria* from Asia, and BEAUVERD (*idem* 948) a new *Burmanna* from Brazil and (990-991) a new *Hesperantha* from the Transvaal.—FERNALD characterizes (Ottawa Nat. 19: 156. 1905) a new variety of *Antennaria nepdioica* Green from E. Quebec.—SCHNEIDER, in a prodromus to a monograph of *Berberis* (Bull. Herb. Boiss. II. 5: 139 ff. 1905) recognizes 159 species, among them a number of new ones of his own creation, which he divides into 21 sections. The regions of their

⁹ ENGLER, A., Das Pflanzenreich. Heft 22, Primulaceae by F. PAX and R. KNUTH. pp. 386, *figs.* 75 (311), *maps* 2. M 19. 20.—Heft 23, Halorrhagaceae by ANTON K. SCHINDLER. pp. 133, *figs.* 36 (106). M 6. 80. Leipzig: Wilhelm Engelmann. 1905.

¹⁰ MAIDEN, J. H., A critical revision of the genus *Eucalyptus*. 4to. pp. 183-205, *pls.* 33-36. Sydney: Government N. S. Wales. 1905. 25s. 6d.

dominance are South America and E. Asia.—HELLER describes (Muhlenb. 1: 124) a new *Veratrum* from Idaho, and (*idem* 125) a *Linanthus* or *Gilia* from California.—MCALPINE adds a new genus, *Uromycladium*, to the Uredineae (Ann. Mycol. 3: 303-323. pls. 6-9. 1905). It is based on 7 Australian species occurring on Acacias, and is intermediate between *Uromyces* and *Ravenelia*.—VUILLEMIN shows the identity of *Hartigiella* with *Meria* (*idem* 340-343).—SCHMIDLE found in plankton material from Roxheim, Bavaria, a new alga, for which (Hedw. 45: 34. 1905) he erects the genus *Didymogenes*.—FLEISCHER (*idem* 53 ff.) proposes an extension of the moss family Pterobryaceae to include five other families, in whole or in part, and gathers from various genera some 25 species to swell his genus Pterobryopsis. He establishes a new monotypic genus *Müllerobryum* on an Australian moss already referred to 3 separate genera. *Trachypodaceae* is a new family, and *Trachypodopsis* its characteristic new genus, for both of which he has "gathered of every kind," and Teil I is only begun!—PECK (Rept. N. Y. State Botanist 1904) describes new fungi; Boletus (3), Clavaria (2), Cortinarius, Lactarius (2), Pholiota.—CARDOT finds 35 new species of mosses in SKOTTSBERG's collections made on the Swedish antarctic expedition (Bull. Herb. Boiss. II. 5: 997-1011. 1905).—HIERONYMUS has studied (Bot. Jahrb. Syst. 36: 458-573. 1905) the Compositae collected by JELSKI in Peru, among which he finds 58 new species.—DIELS (*idem* Beiblatt 82: 1-138) makes hundreds of additions to his flora of central China, including many new species and three new genera, *Giraldiella* Dammer (Liliaceae), *Pteroxygonum* Dammer and Diels (Polygonaceae), and *Biondia* Schlechter (Asclepiadaceae).—NELSON describes (Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 18: 171-776. 1905) new species from Nevada in *Cleomella* (2), *Sphaerostigma*, *Zauschneria*, *Rhamnus*, *Polemonium*, *Artemisia*, and a new genus of Solanaceae, *Bosleria*.—RENAULD and CARDOT in their tenth paper on *Musci Exotici* (Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belgique 41: 7-122. 1905) describe, among many others, largely Mascarene and East Indian, 9 new species from Porto Rico, 3 from Costa Rico, one from Guadeloupe, 3 from Cocos Island (Pacific Cent. Am.), 1 from Mexico, and 1 from Hawaii. They also establish as a new genus of Hypnaceae Müller's section of Hypnum, *Dimorphella*. The same authors (*idem* 123 ff.) in their third article on *Musci Costaricensis* describe 22 new species.—HELLER has found some new species in his collections for 1905 in California and describes them (Muhlenb. 2: 1-6. 1905), under *Eriogonum* (3), *Montia*, *Delphinium*, *Ranunculus*, *Thysanocarpus* (2), *Lithophragma*, *Ribes*, and *Amelanchier*.—HOWE adds several algae to our flora (Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 32: 563-586. pls. 23-29. 1905) from the Bahama-Florida region; *Halimeda*, *Avrainvillea*, *Sarcomenia*, *Dudresnaya*, and a new genus *Cladocephalus* (Codiaceae), besides changing several names.—UNDERWOOD (*idem* 587-596) maintains the genus *Alcicornium* Gaud. as valid, gives a synopsis of the species, and describes *A. Veitchii* as a new species.—RYDBERG, about to publish a Flora of Colorado, makes (*idem* 597-610) what he considers necessary changes in names, and describes new species of *Deschampsia*, *Eatonia*, *Poa* (9), *Festuca* (2), and

Elymus (2).—OSTERHOUT proposes from Colorado (*idem* 611-613) new species of Allionia, Aster, Senecio, and Carduus (2), which are respectfully referred to Mr. RYDBERG.—SARGENT adds (Rhodora 7: 192-219. 1905) 24 new species of Crataegus, all from New England.—ROBINSON describes (*idem* 219-222) a new Ranunculus from Gaspé and Labrador.—C. R. B.

Fossil gymnosperms.—Two trunks of Cycadoidea have been found in the Portland beds of Boulogne, to which MM. FLICHE and ZEILLER give the specific name *C. pumila* on account of their small size.¹¹ Another Cycadoidea is described without attribution of a specific name. An interesting and important discovery is a cone of Sequoia of the *S. gigantea* type, which is named *S. portlandica*. The oldest well authenticated cone of Sequoia previously known is Heer's *S. lusitanica* from the Wealden beds of Portugal, which belongs to the type represented by the living *S. sempervirens*. It thus is demonstrated that Sequoia existed in its two living types as far back as the Jurassic period and must thus be very much more ancient in its first appearance. Other important discoveries are pine-cones representing the two main series of the present day, viz., the sections Strobis and Pinaster. The cone of the Strobis type is very much flattened and does not yield any definite information as to its internal organization, so the authors include it under the provisional fossil genus Pinites, with the specific appellation *P. strobiformis*, which would appear to be too close to our western *Pinus strobiformis* to stand as a permanent name. The other cone is exceedingly well preserved and resembles very closely, as the authors point out, small cones of the living *P. Laricio*. This cone is referred to Pinus as *P. Sauvagei*. These observations are of very special interest because they establish that Pinus too must be a very old genus, since examples of both the hard and soft pine series existed already in the Jurassic.

GOTHAN calls attention to the somewhat unsatisfactory condition of *Xylopalaeontologie* at the present time and by comprehensive study of fossil and living woods, including many type-specimens of the former, reaches a number of conclusions of greater or less importance.¹² The proposition of FELIX to divide fossil woods presenting tracheary structure resembling that of living Araucarineae, into Cordaioxyla for the palaeozoic woods, which may be supposed to be those of Cordaites, and into Araucarioxyla for mesozoic and later woods, is rejected, since in the author's opinion no distinction can be made histologically between the two. For these woods ENDLICHER's name *Dadoxylon* is retained. *Cedroxylon* Kraus and *Cupressinoxylon* Goeppert are separated from each other, not on the basis of the presence of resiniferous parenchyma in the latter genus and its absence in the former, but on the character of the medullary ray-cells, since many Cedroxyla and even Pityoxyla have resinous parenchyma. This distinction has

¹¹ FLICHE, P., et ZEILLER, R., Note sur un florule portlandienne des environs de Boulogne-sur-Mer. Bull. Soc. Geol. de la France IV. 4: 787-812. 1904.

¹² GOTHAN, W., Zur Anatomie lebender und fossiler Gymnospermenhölzer. Abhandl. k. preuss. geol. Landesanstalt, Neue Folge, Heft 44. 1905.